



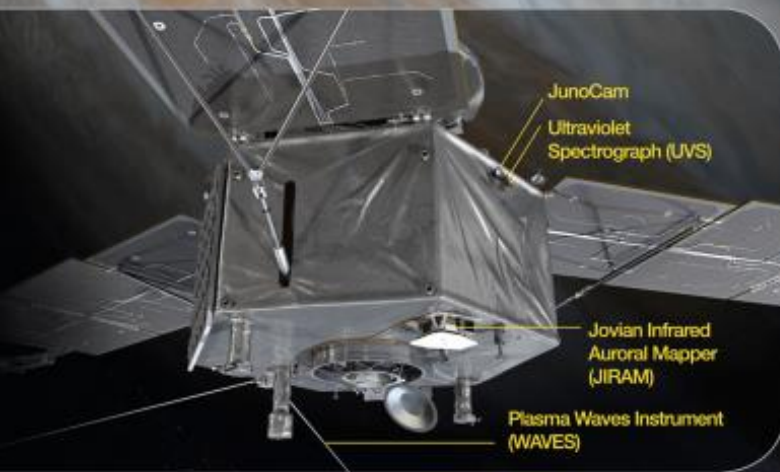
# The New Jupiter Revealed by Juno

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March 1, 2019

# Juno Mission Overview



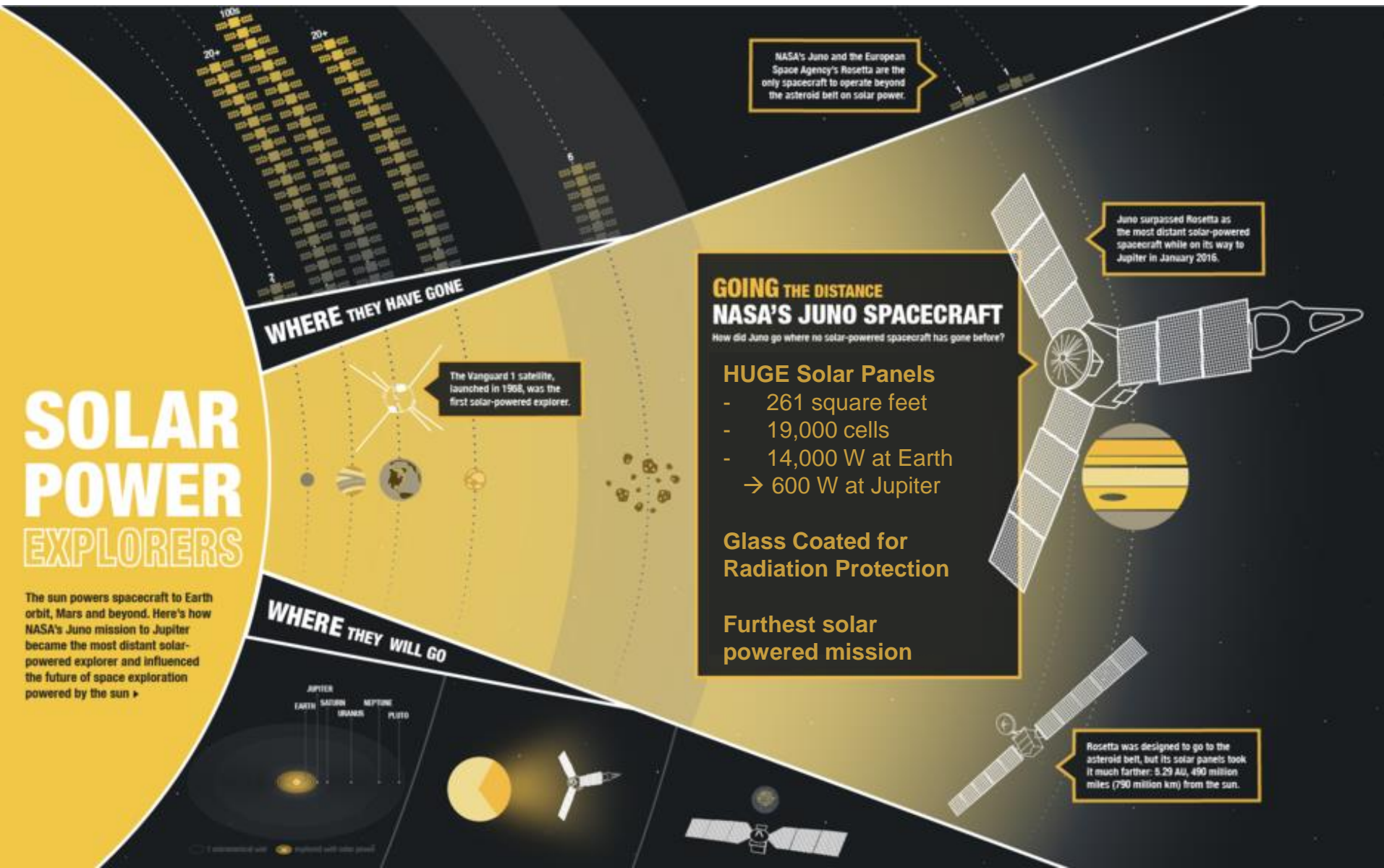
**SPACECRAFT DIMENSIONS**  
 Diameter: 66 feet (20 meters)  
 Height: 15 feet (4.5 meters)



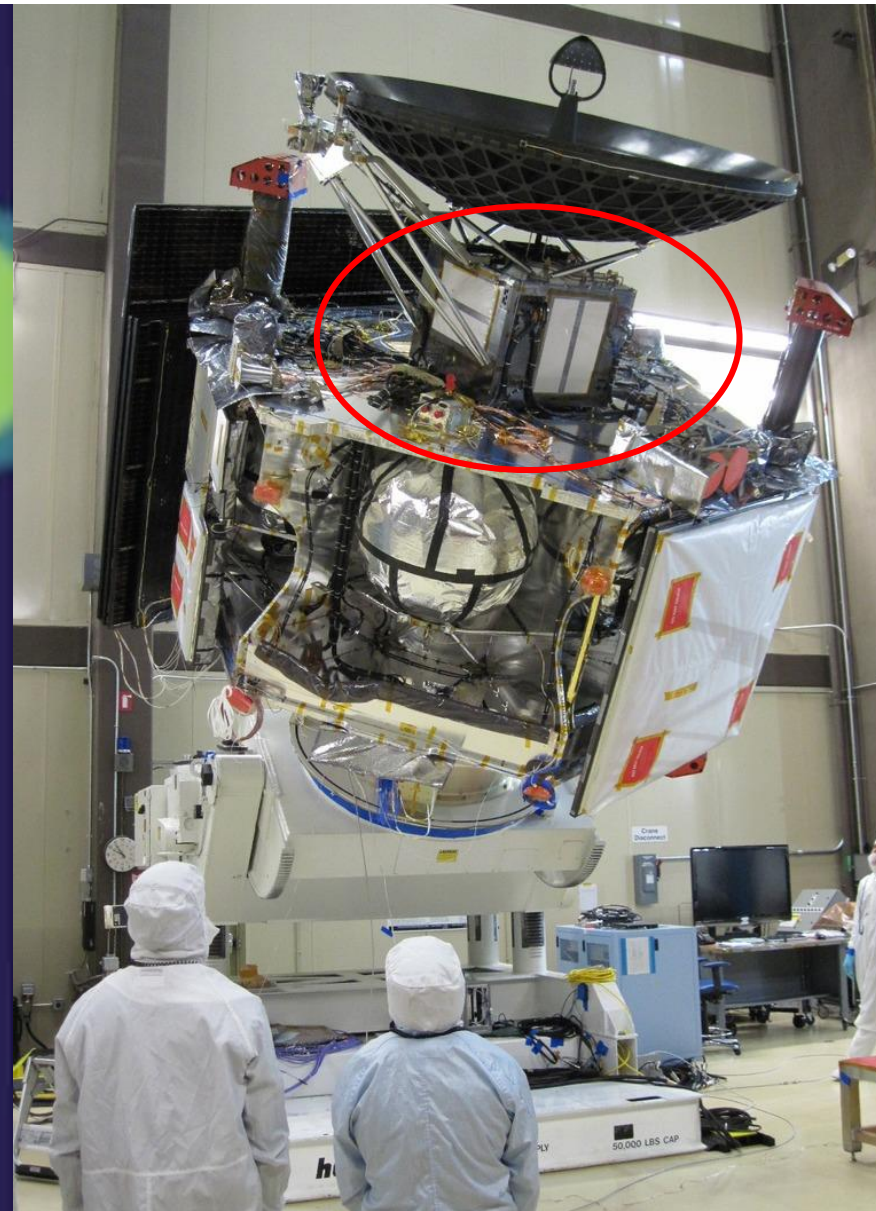
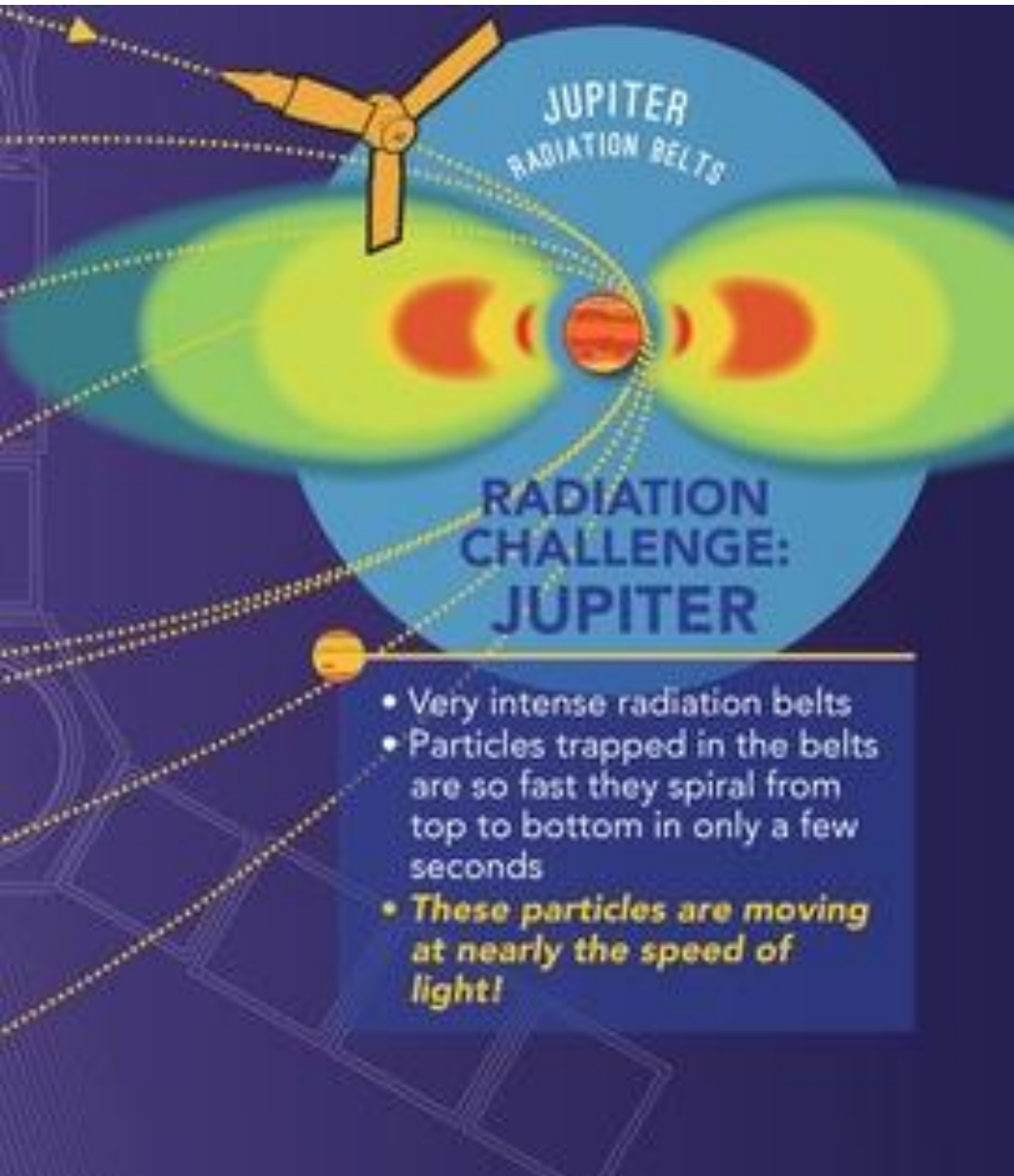
- **Principal Investigator:** Scott Bolton, Southwest Research Institute
- First outer-planet solar powered mission
- Spinning, polar orbiter launched on August 2011
  - 5-year cruise to Jupiter, arrived July 4, 2016
  - 53-day polar orbit
- Suite of eight science instruments to investigate Jupiter's
  - Interior
  - Atmosphere
  - Magnetosphere



# Engineering Challenges: Solar Power



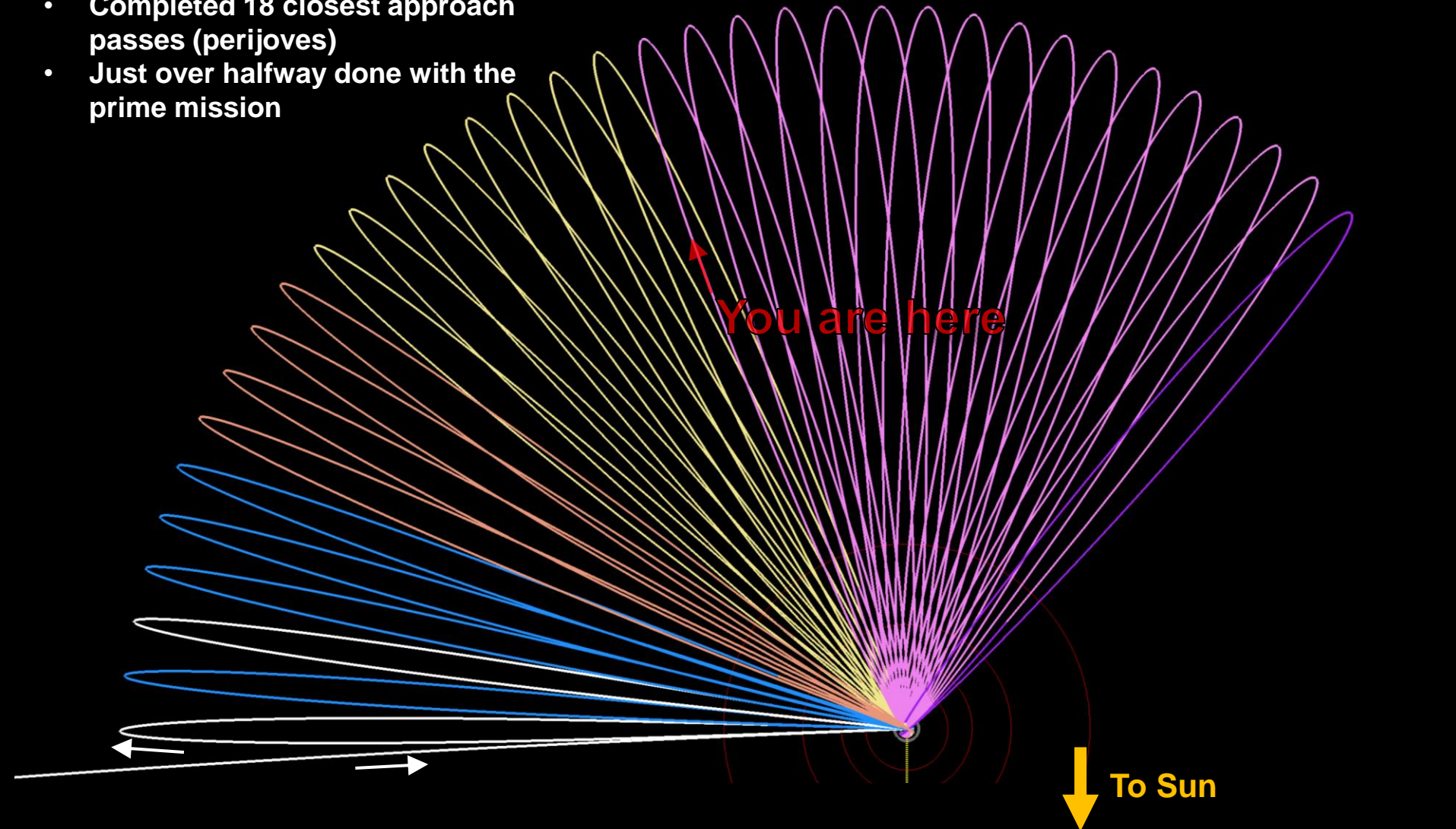
# Engineering Challenges: Radiation





# Where is Juno Now?

- Completed 18 closest approach passes (perijoves)
- Just over halfway done with the prime mission



# Juno's Science Objectives

## Origin

Determine the abundance of water and constrain the mass of Jupiter's dense core to distinguish among theories of planet formation.

## Interior

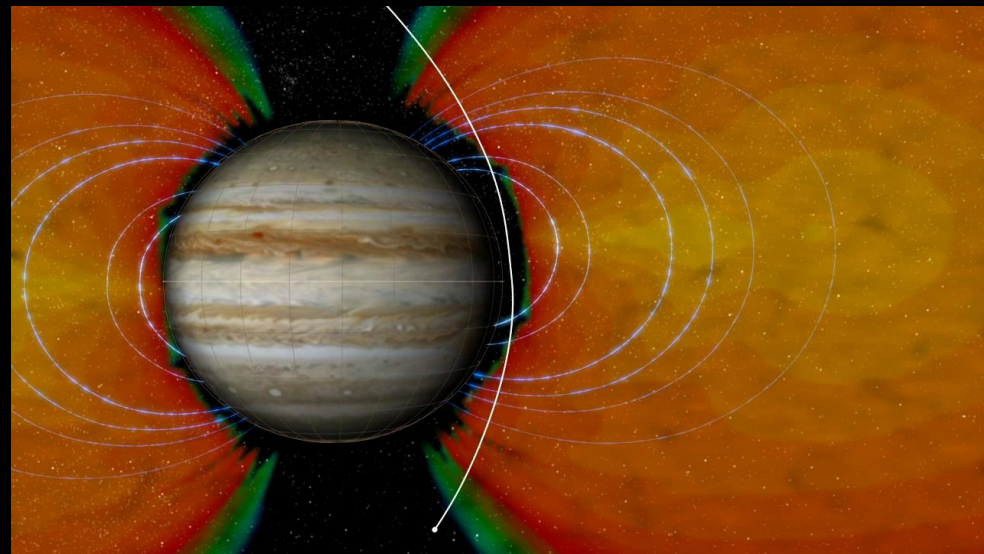
Understand Jupiter's interior structure and how material moves deep within the planet by mapping its gravitational and magnetic fields

## Atmosphere

Map variations in atmospheric composition, temperature, cloud opacity and dynamics to depths greater than 100 bars at all latitudes

## Magnetosphere

Characterize and explore the three-dimensional structure of Jupiter's polar magnetosphere and auroras.

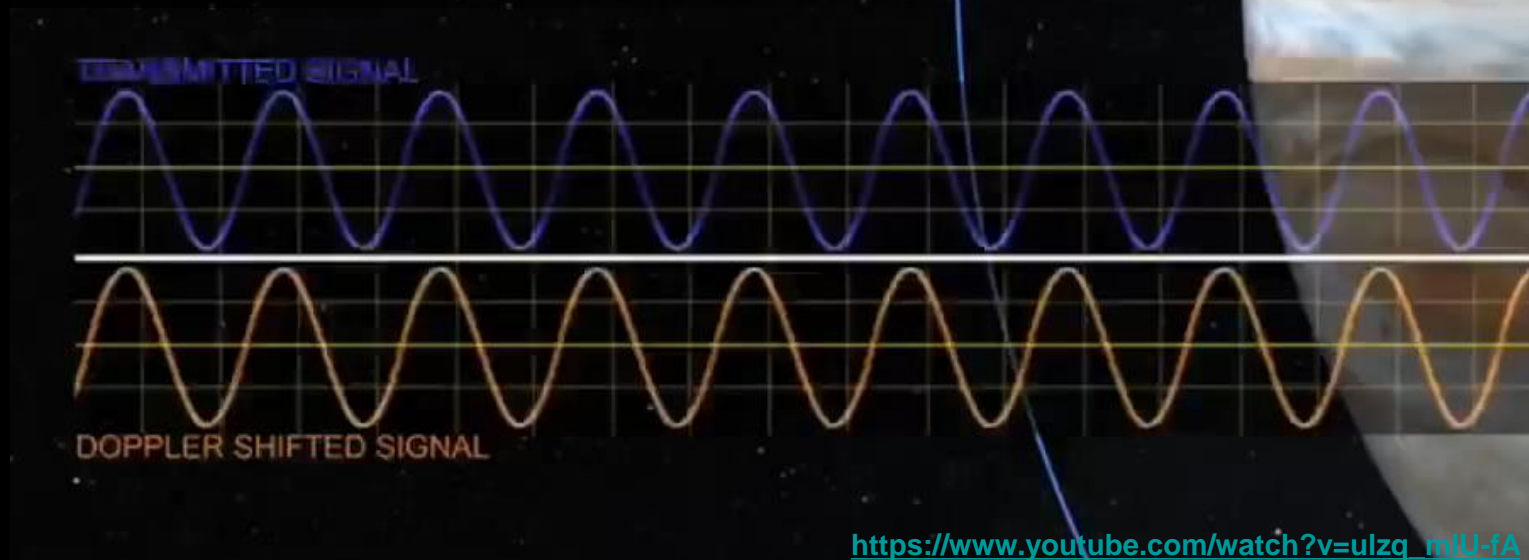


- \*\*\* Gravity Science (JPL, ASI)
- \*\* \* Magnetometer— MAG (GSFC)
- \*\*\* Microwave Radiometer— MWR (JPL)
  - \* Jupiter Energetic Particle Detector— JEDI (APL)
  - \* Jovian Auroral Distributions Exp.— JADE (SwRI)
  - \* Plasma Waves Instrument— Waves (U of Iowa)
  - \* UV Spectrograph— UVS (SwRI)
- \*\* Infrared Camera— JIRAM (ASI)
- \* Visible Camera— JunoCam (Malin)

# Gravity Science Overview

- Examine changes in **frequency** as a spacecraft flies close to a celestial body to determine the mass/density and spherical harmonic expansion of the gravitational field

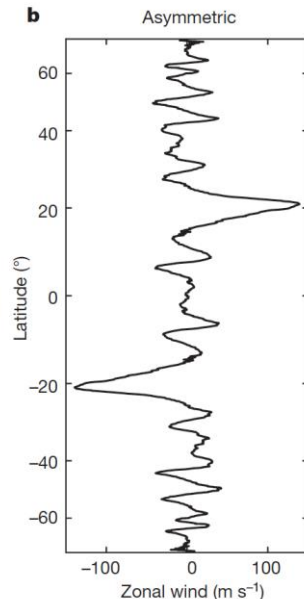
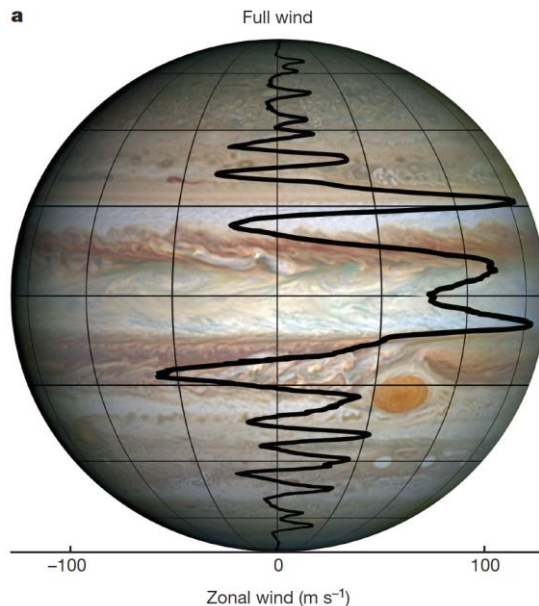
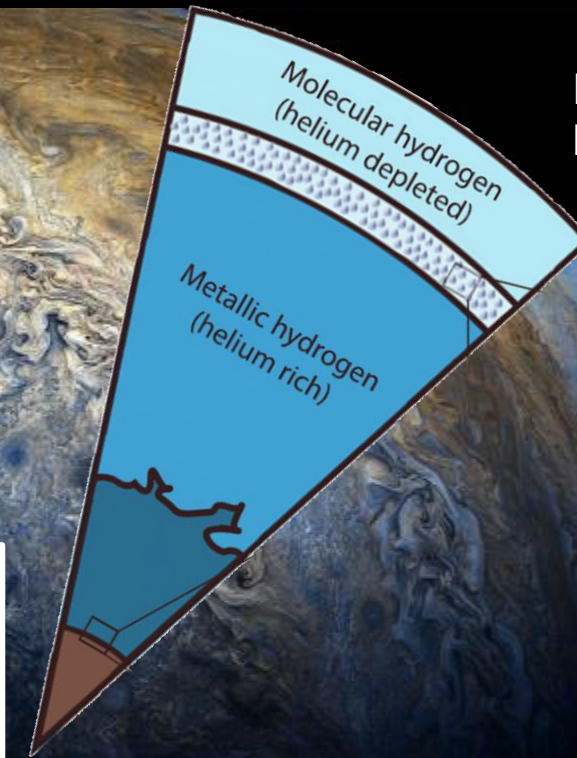
$$U = \frac{\mu}{r} - \frac{\mu^*}{r} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a_e}{r}\right)^l P_l(\sin \phi) J_l + \frac{\mu^*}{r} \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^l \left(\frac{a_e}{r}\right)^l P_{lm}(\sin \phi) [C_{lm} \cos m\lambda + S_{lm} \sin m\lambda]$$





# Jupiter's Interior

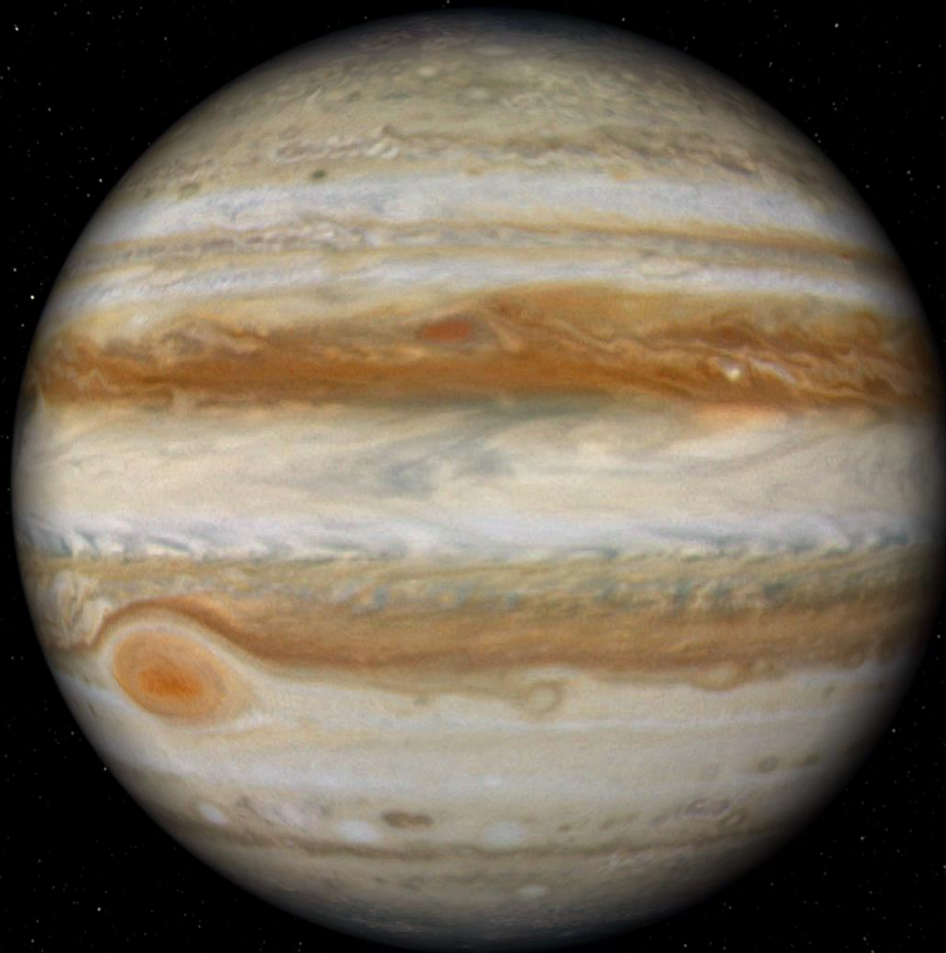
**Even Harmonics:  
Interior Structure**



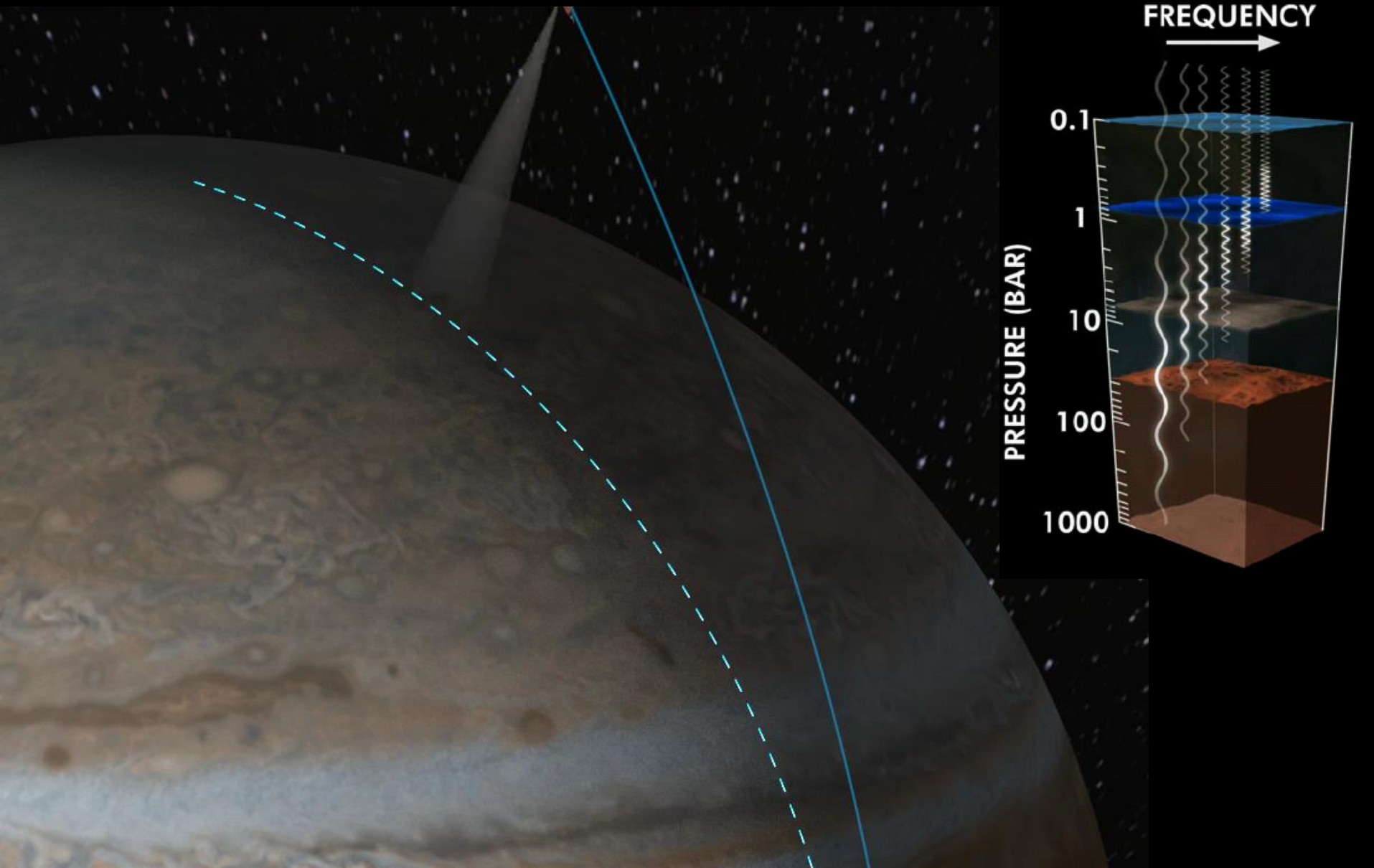
**Odd Harmonics:  
Differential Rotation  $\rightarrow$  Atmospheric Dynamics**



# Probing the Depth of the Atmosphere

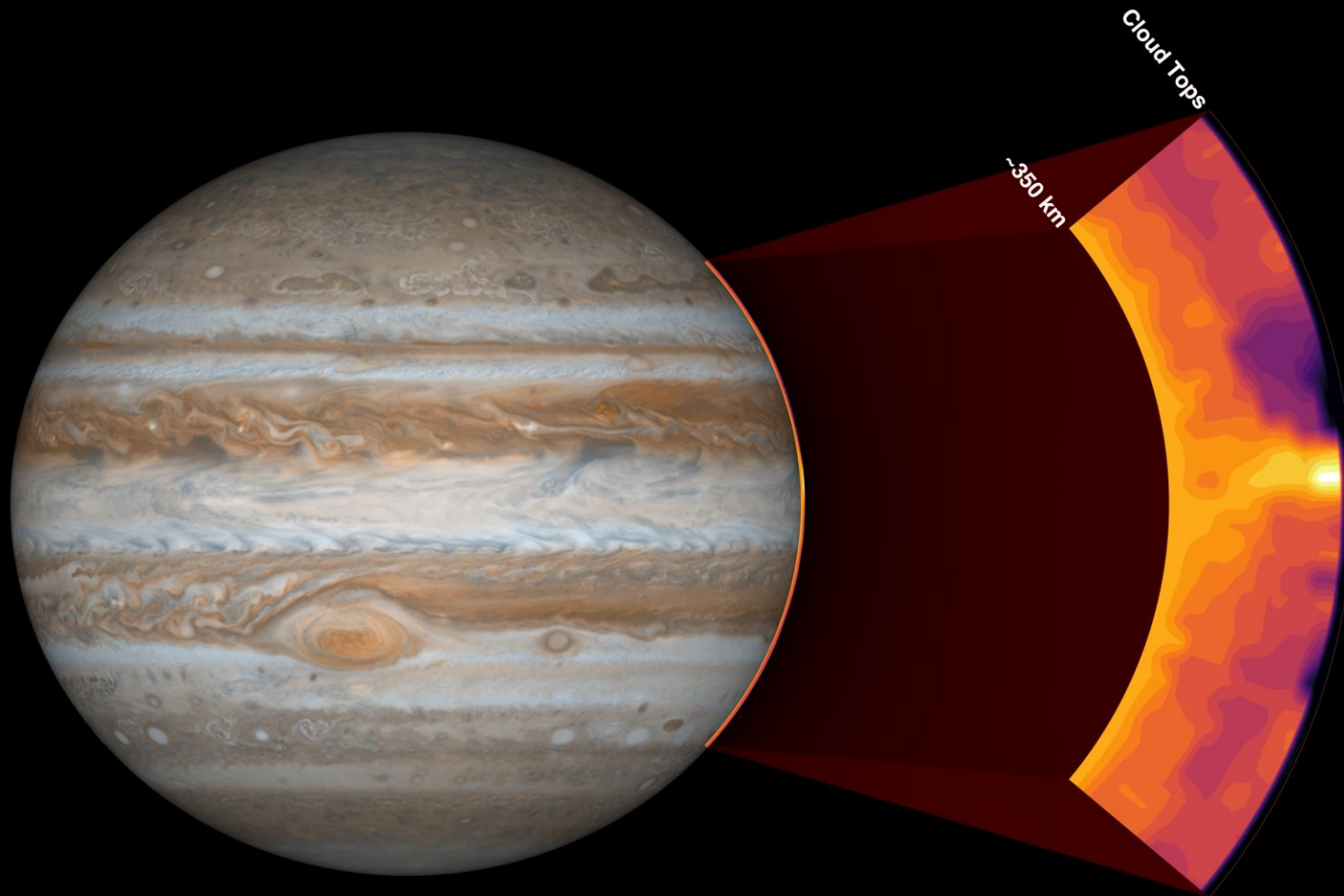


# MWR Sees Beneath the Clouds

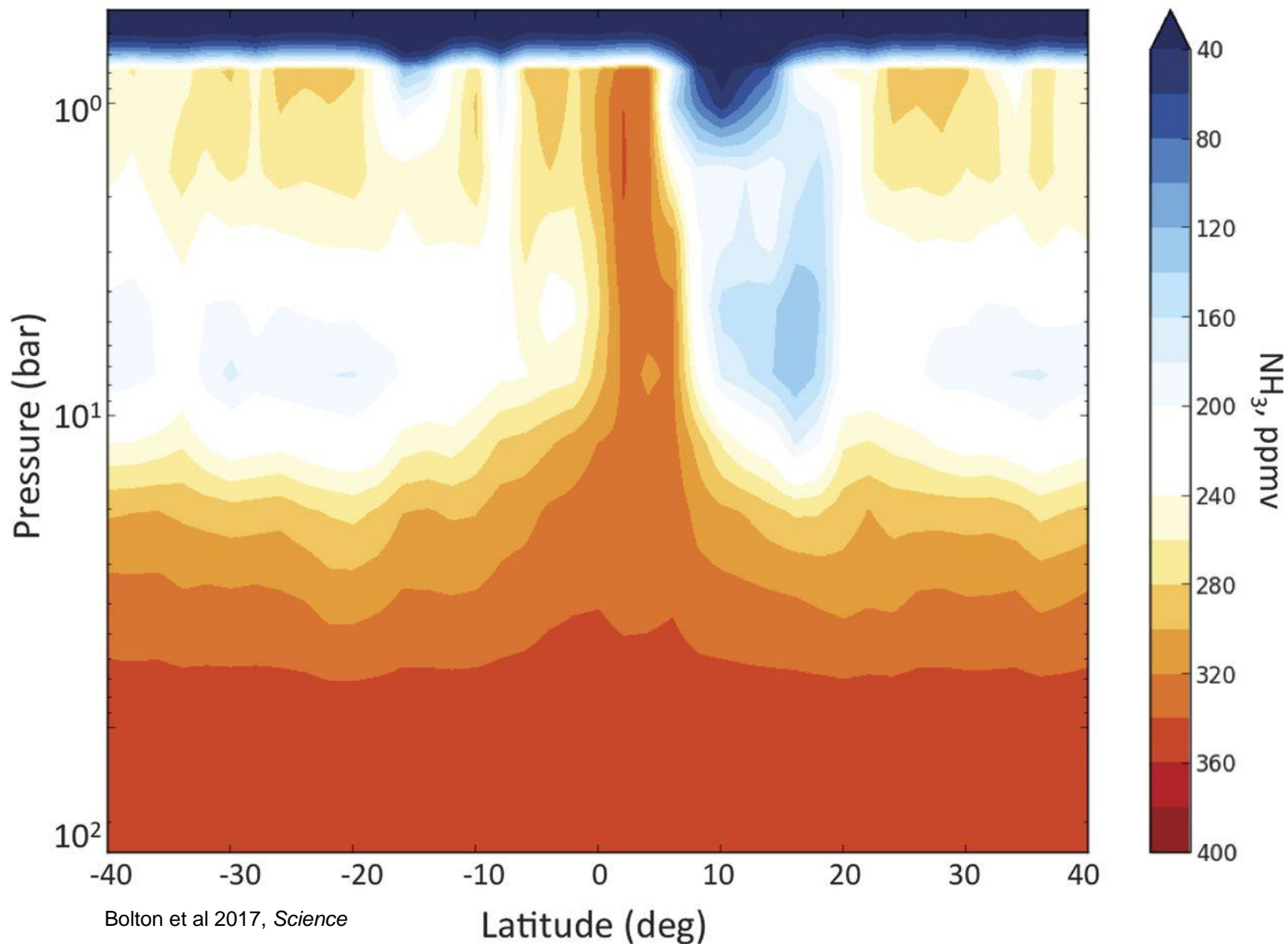




# The Atmosphere is Surprisingly Complex

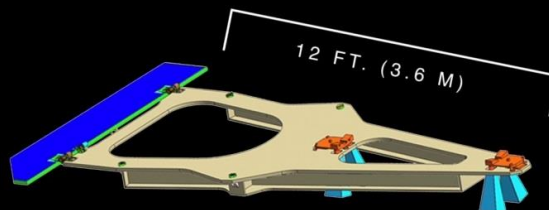


# Ammonia Distribution

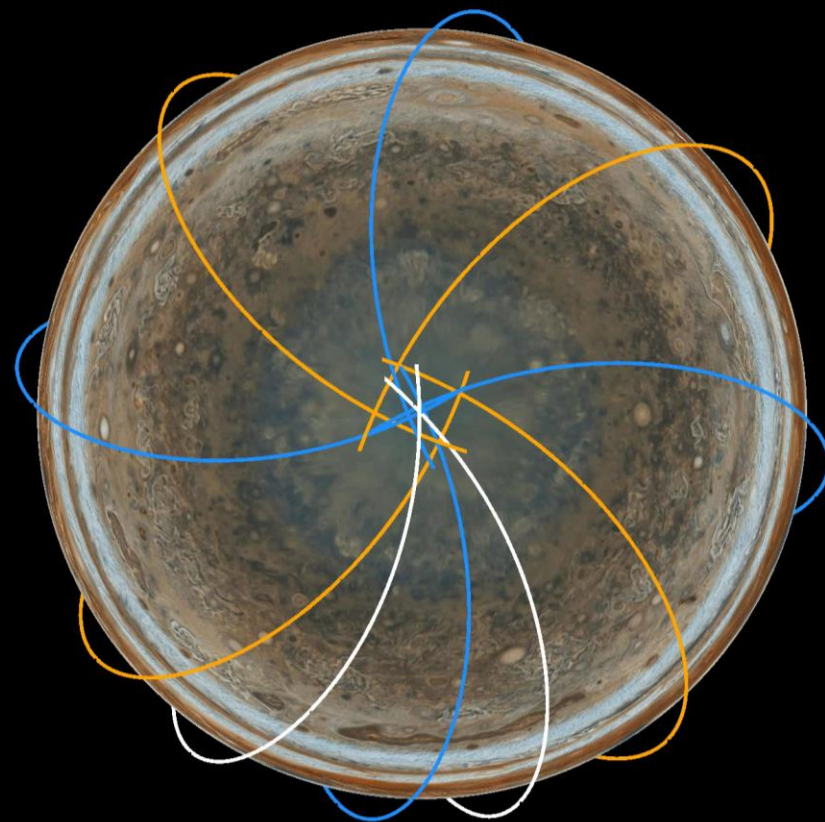
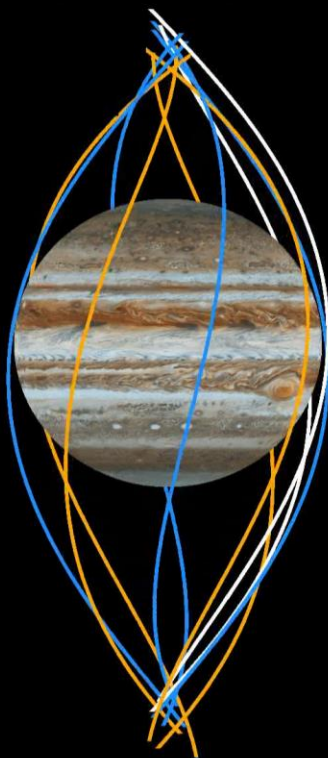




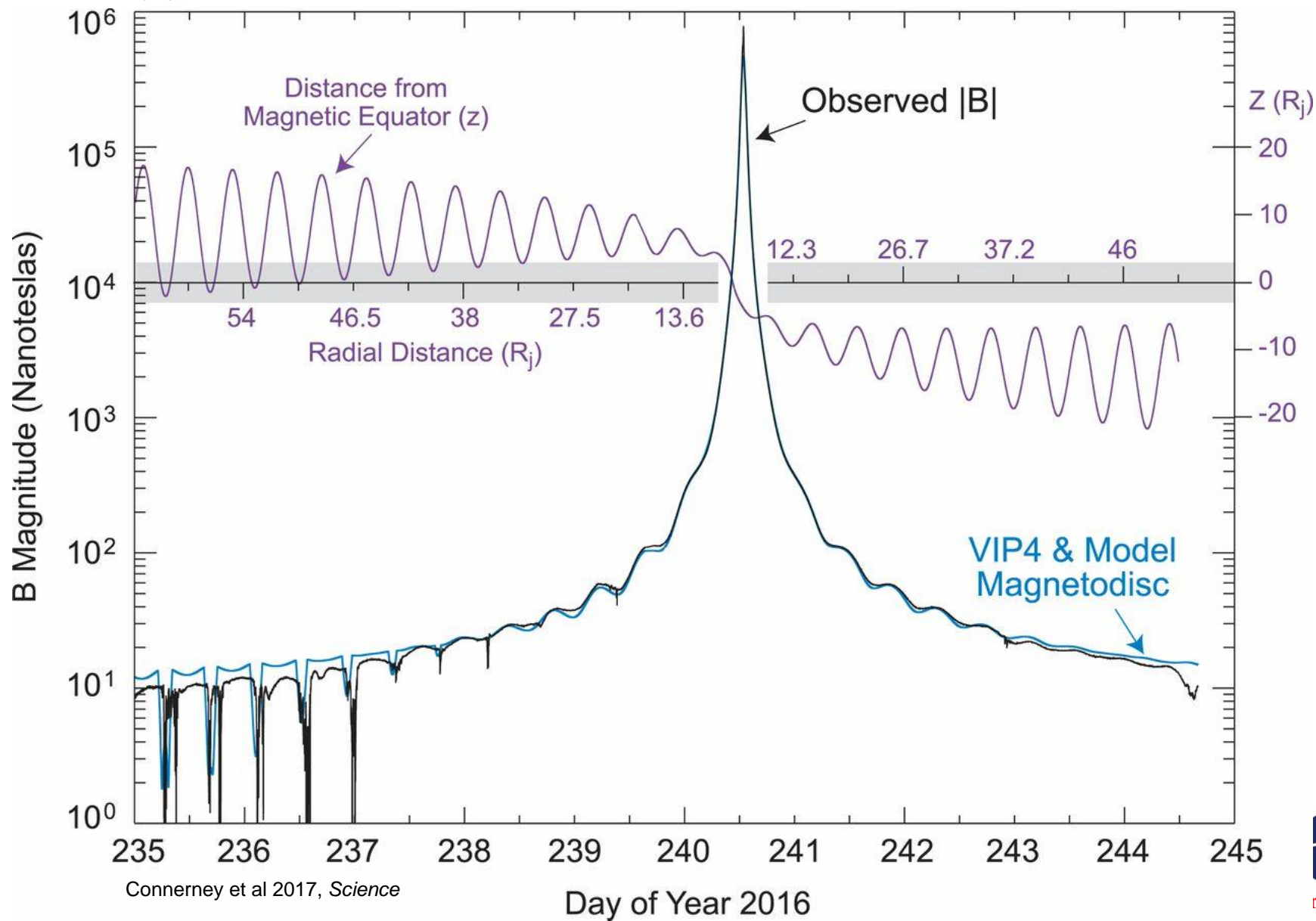
# Mapping the Magnetic Field



MAGNETOMETER BOOM



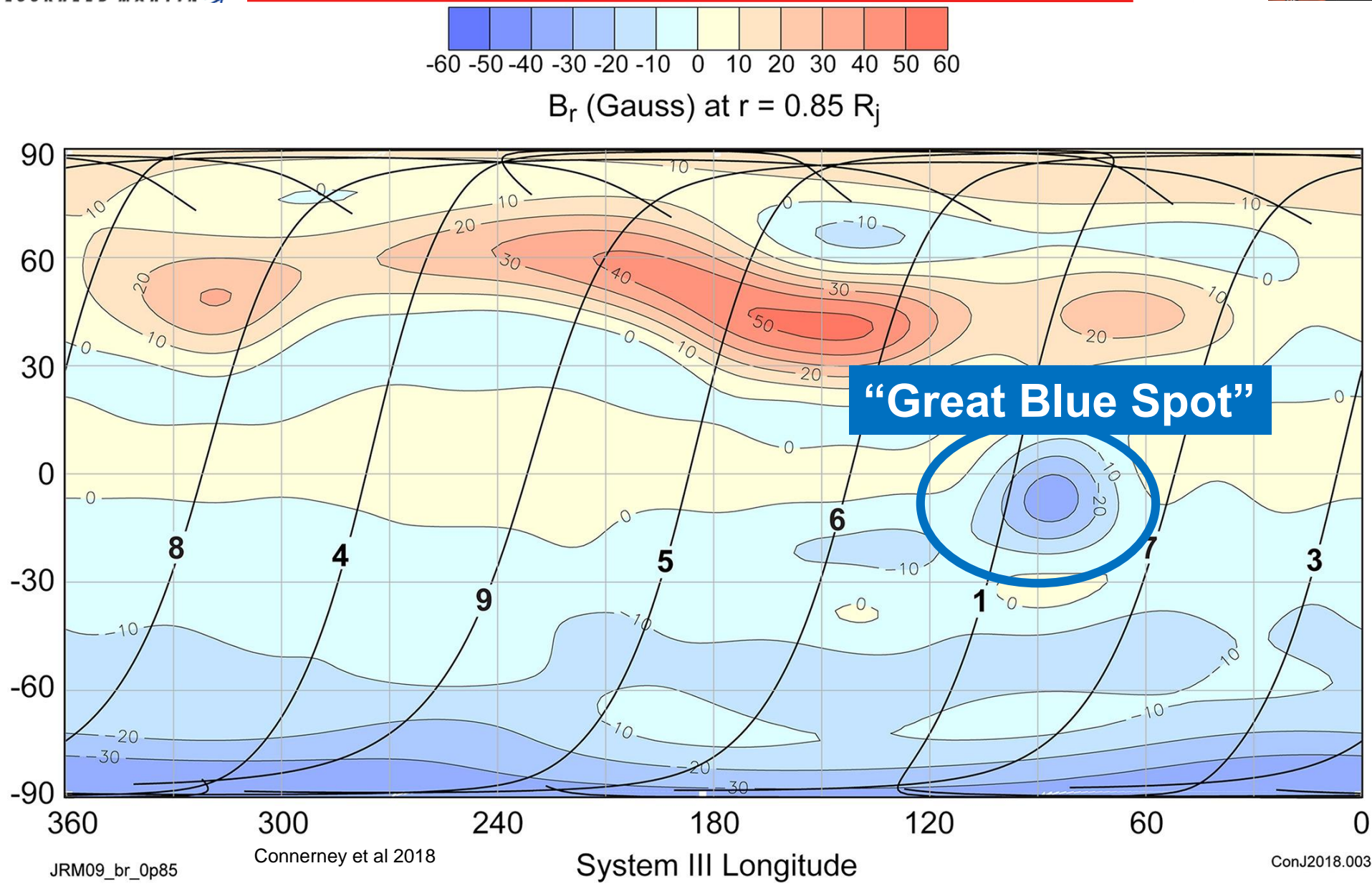
# PJ-01 Magnetic Field Mapping



Connerney et al 2017, Science

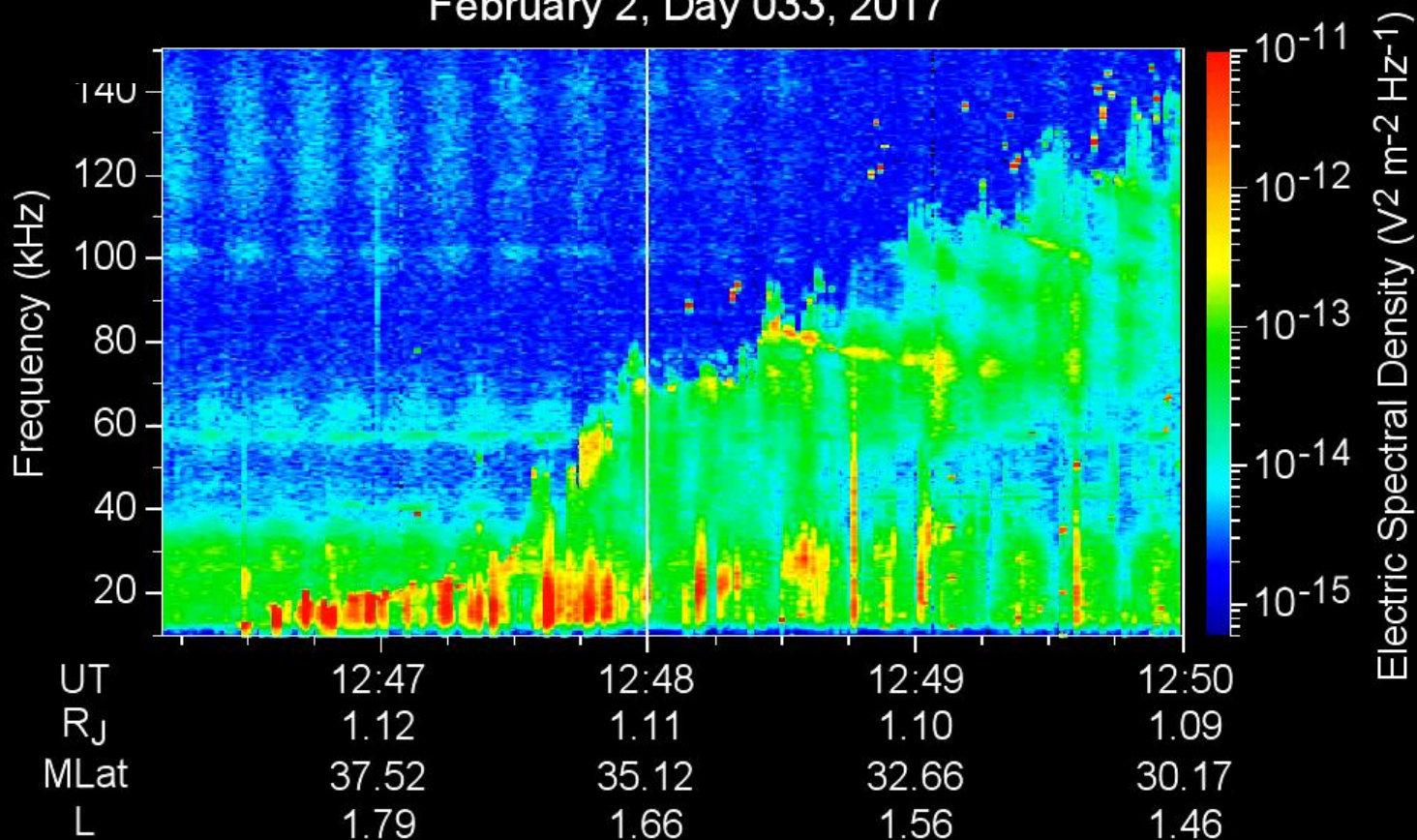


# After 8 Orbits: A New Magnetic Map



# “Sounds of Jupiter” with Waves Instrument

Juno Waves Perijove 4  
 February 2, Day 033, 2017







**Jet Propulsion Laboratory**  
California Institute of Technology

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[jpl.nasa.gov](https://jpl.nasa.gov)